This Issue of the A. F. of L. Weekly News Service Consists of 2 Pages

The A. F. of L. Weekly News Service gives news economic and editorial information of matters of special interest occurring in the industrial, legislative, and judicial fields, and records every influence of benefit to the trade union movement.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

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History teems with instances of truth put down by persecution.—John Stuart Mill.

WHOLE NO. 1408 WILLIAM GREEN, President WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1938 FRANK MORRISON, Secretary-Treasurer VOL. 28, NO. 15

EDITORIALS

The Continuing Tragedy of Jobless Workers

Despite billions of dollars of Federal, State and municipal funds used to help the unemployed either by work or home relief, plus large amounts contributed by private charity for the same purposes, the shockingly large army of working men and women whom those who own and control industry refuse to employ continues to be the outstanding tragedy of our social order.

According to reliable estimates made by the American Federation of Labor the jobless army numbered 3,216,000 in January, 1930. This number increased month by month until in March, 1933, there were 13,689,000 who were deprived of the opportunity to earn a living by circumstances beyond their control. By January, 1935, the number was reduced to 11,695,200. There was a further decline by January, 1936, with additional decreases month by month until September, 1937, when there were 7,518,054 without jobs.

Then came the business "recession" with employers discharging millions of workers until by January, 1938, there were 10,972,395 without employment.

The constant and never ending tragedy of this situation, with its terrible suffering for the adult jobless and their dependents, is a picture which the workers should visualize at all times. It is vividly presented in the following figures compiled by the American Federation of Labor giving the total number of gainful workers in the United States, the number of employed workers, and the number of unemployed workers during the years 1935, 1936, 1937, and January, 1938:

Yearly Average	Gainful Workers	Number Employed	Number Unemployed
1935	51,191,283	40,539,049	10,652,234
1936	51,758,980	42,264,426	9,294,553
1937	52,283,638	44,024,851	8,281,962
Monthly Average			
1935			
January	50,943,884	39,248,684	11,695,200
February	50,988,243	39,568,856	11,419,393
March	51,052,894	39,799,568	11,253,326
April	51,077,148	40,201,014	10,876,134
May	51,121,975	40,301,339	10,819,936
June	51,166,327	40,468,648	10,758,179
July	51,212,041	40,453,052	10,758,989
August	51,257,563	40,785,339	10,472,224
September	51,303,299	41,273,323	10,030,567
October	51,350,314	41,575,545	9,774,769
November	51,397,017	41,436,242	9,960,775
December	51,443,491	41,436,073	10,007,418
1936			
January	51,490,330	40,538,200	10,952,121
February	51,537,969	40,676,197	10,861,772
March	51,585,756	41,103,290	10,482,466
April	51,634,200	41,815,233	9,818,967
May	51,682,410	42,126,613	9,555,797
June	51,731,096	42,311,769	9,419,326
July	51,780,079	42,498,746	9,281,333
August	51,830,764	42,823,381	9,007,383
September	51,881,962	43,383,551	8,498,401
October	51,933,521	43,767,161	8,176,360
November	51,984,476	43,697,789	8,286,686
December	52,034,844	43,760,822	8,272,965
1937			
January	52,040,012	42,799,135	9,240,877
February	52,089,521	43,129,498	8,960,023
March	52,138,830	43,354,730	8,658,894
April	52,187,456	43,574,628	8,512,828
May	52,236,332	44,226,941	7,909,391
June	52,283,748	44,460,236	7,823,512
July	52,332,552	44,550,066	7,782,486
August	52,381,699	44,636,113	7,745,586
September	52,428,196	44,915,142	7,513,054
October	52,474,396	44,768,190	7,706,206
November	52,520,870	44,441,219	8,079,651
December (revised)	52,568,344	43,261,563	9,306,781
1938			
January (estimated)	52,616,784	41,643,389	10,973,396

These startling figures are climaxed by the statement by Aubrey Williams, deputy administrator of the Works Progress Administration, that according to estimates of the United States Department of Labor there are now "more than 11,000,000 persons who are willing to work, and a large percentage of them willing and able to work, who cannot find private employment."

As an effective remedy for this deplorable unemployment condition the American Federation of Labor urges the adoption of the basic 30-hour work week on a national scale and believes that under such a work week industry would prosper and the unemployed army would gradually be liquidated.

Democracy Thrives on Free Discussion

Under governmental institutions based on democracy, free speech and free press are as essential as the air is to life. Democracy cannot live without them.

This fundamental principle was recently stressed by the Supreme Court of Canada in a case involving the action of the legislature of the Province of Alberta in passing a law designed to curb press criticism of the provincial government. The law conferred upon the attorney general of the province the authority to decide what might be printed without constituting a violation of the statute.

The government of Canada disallowed the Alberta statute, and the Canadian Supreme Court upheld that action in a decision reaffirming the principles that under a form of government where the sovereign power resides in the people and is exercised by representatives elected by and responsible to them, freedom of discussion is an inseparable element. On this point the Chief Justice of Canada said:

"Parliamentary institutions derive their efficacy from free discussion of affairs, from criticism and answer and counter-criticism, from attack upon policy and administration, and defense and explanation, from the most searching free analysis and examination from every point of view of political proposals." The Chief Justice added that "the practice of the right of free public discussion of public affairs, notwithstanding its incidental mischiefs, is the breath of life for parliamentary institutions."

On this subject the Chief Justice said: "Democracy cannot be maintained without its foundation: free public opinion and free discussion throughout the nation of all matters affecting the State within the limits set by the criminal code and a common sense."

Justice Cannon also emphasized the fact that Canadian citizens have certain rights under the Dominion Government superior to their rights as citizens of the provinces. "Every inhabitant in Alberta is also a citizen of the Dominion," he said. "The province may deal with his property and civil rights of local and private nature within the province, but the province cannot interfere with his status as a Canadian citizen and his fundamental right to express freely his untrammeled opinion about government policies and discuss matters of public concern."

Gyping Relief Funds

Occasionally unemployed workers on relief so far forget their patriotic duty as to draw more relief than they are entitled to under the law. Occasionally, also, persons who are entitled to no relief whatever resort to fraudulent methods to obtain relief payments. When these gypers are apprehended most of the daily newspapers, controlled by the business interests, splash the story on the front page and thus create the necessity for relief, resort to big headlines and sensational articles emphasizing the allegedly dishonest practices of large numbers of the unemployed and call for a wholesale purge of the relief rolls.

But when it comes to business men on the Federal Government's business relief rolls deliberately and systematically swiping millions of dollars of public funds, the delinquency is completely overlooked or very decidedly soft pedaled. This sympathetic consideration for business gypers of Government funds was revealed recently when Jesse H. Jones, chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, announced that 26 per cent of the Corporation's past industrial loans were in default. That is no say that 26 per cent of the business men who have borrowed Government funds from the RFC have not repaid those loans.

In vivid comparison to the feature stories written about the unemployed having now and then defrauded the unemployment relief rolls, the wholesale frauds perpetrated by these business men in not repaying their loans to the Government received but little news space in the daily papers and less editorial comment.

It is probable that for every dollar illegally taken by workers on relief thousands of dollars of public money are swiped by business interests who borrow government funds and refuse to make repayment. But the business men control the newspapers, and consequently silence is the watchword regarding their peculations. On the contrary, the same papers howl themselves hoarse over the few pennies fraudulently taken from relief funds by the unemployed.

CHILD HEALTH IS MAY DAY KEYNOTE

Children's Bureau Chief Urges All Communities to Mobilize Resources to Protect Every Child "Against Disease and Accident on the Road From Infancy to Maturity."

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Washington, D. C.—The slogan for the 1938 observance of May Day-Child Health Day will be "Speed Child Health Day," Miss Lenroot said. The celebration was sponsored for several years by the American Child Health Association. When this agency ceased to exist the State And Provincial Health Authorities of North America requested the Children's Bureau to sponsor the Child Health Day activities.

"Marking the tenth anniversary of the congressional resolution of 1928 the objective of this year's celebration will be to urge every community to make full use of its resources in order to insure to every child safe birth, normal growth, and protection against disease and accident on the road from infancy to maturity.

State May Day Chairmen Appointed

"State health officers are appointing State May Day chairmen to arrange for the cooperation of State and local public agencies and private organizations in planning May Day activities that will contribute to year-round child-health activities. State departments of education are cooperating in the planning of school Child Health Day programs.

"For community action the program will include a review of local child-health activities; plans for the extension and improvement of child-health programs; and presentation of special child-health needs requiring the attention of parents and others in the community."

May Day Program Outlined

"As May 1 this year falls on Sunday supplementary observances will be held on Saturday, April 30, and on Monday, May 2."

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THEATRICAL PRODUCERS SIGN A.F.L. AGREEMENT

Closed Shop and Minimum Wage Rates Included in Contract Negotiated by New York City Unions.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

New York, N. Y.—The Theatrical Managers, Agents and Treasurers Union 16242, an affiliate of the American Federation of Labor, and the Producing Managers Association, representation of theatrical producers, signed an agreement yesterday which gives the union won a closed shop and minimum wages for press agents, box-office men and treasurers of theatres.

According to the terms of the agreement the minimum wage for a first show is to receive $75 a week, assistant treasurers $56, and company managers $100.

A graduated scale was fixed for press agents. A press agent has a guaranteed weekly minimum of $150 if he handles one show. If he represents a second show, the press agent must hire an assistant at $75 weekly, who receives a $25 raise if the press agent handles a third show. If the press agent now represents four shows, he must hire a second assistant, who, in turn, receives a $25 raise for a fifth show.

J. H. McCarron, secretary-treasurer of the Theatrical Managers, Agents and Treasurers Union, received the following telegram from Harvey W. Gaul, president of the American Federation of Labor, in reply to McCarron's notification that an agreement had been signed:

"Highly gratified to learn after long years of struggle your local union successful in securing first signed agreement with the League of New York Theatres establishing closed shop in theatres throughout city. Please convey to I extend to the officers and members of your union my sincere congratulations upon this splendid achievement. You can rely upon me for full cooperation and help at any time."

TEXAS ORGANIZATION CAMPAIGN PROGRESSES

Six More Unions Affiliate With State Federation of Labor.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Austin, Texas.—Steady gains in the trade union organization campaign in Texas are reported by Harry W. Acree, secretary-treasurer of the state Federation of Labor. The progress is reflected in recent new affiliations with the Federation, which include the following: El Paso, Sinton, County and Municipal Employes No. 1; Henderson, Painters No. 856; Beaumont, Machinists No. 1419; Acreeville, Local No. 494 (City Workers); Quanah, Gypsum Mill Workers, Hospital No. 21387; Marshall, Central Trades Council; Kilgore, Meat Cutters No. 384.

Secretary Acree also announced that "mass meetings in the interest of labor organization and collective bargaining, the enthusiastic effort being expended exceeds anything of its kind put forth in years." Mr. Acree also added that he was assisting in the organization campaign wherever possible and "assisting an effort to visit as many communities as time and finances will permit, in the interest of the labor movement generally and the Texas State Federation of Labor in particular."

CIGAR MAKERS PIONEERED IN FORMING TRADE UNIONS

Organized First Unit in Cincinnati in 1845, President Van Horn of International Union Says; San Francisco Local Adopted Union Label in 1874; Eight-Hour Day Applied in 1886.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Washington, D. C.—A creditable revelation of historical and economic facts regarding the work of the Cigar Makers' International Union of America in developing the trade union movement of the United States and Canada was presented in a radio address here delivered by E. E. Van Horn, president of the International Union, on The Labor News Review broadcast over station WJSV of the Columbia Broadcasting System.

Tracing the history of the Cigar Makers' Union back to the organization of the first group in Cincinnati in 1845, he stressed the importance of the union's work in establishing the first union label and in being the first union to attain the eight-hour day.

TEXT OF VAN HORN'S ADDRESS

The text of Mr. Van Horn's radio address follows:

"We cigar makers have pride in knowing that our International Union is one of the pioneers among trade unions in the United States and Canada.

"Cigar makers were first organized in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1845. Some sort of organization of the workers in the cigar industry had existed there continuously from that time. For some reason, however, the existence of organization did not become Union No. 1 that honor goes to Baltimore, where a local union was chartered in 1851, which is still in existence under its original number.

Seeks "Final Emancipation of Labor"

"At that time Baltimore was one of the centers of the cigar industry. Later the industry moved northward and established itself in New York and in the New England states where organizations of cigar makers were soon formed. In 1864 these several organizations came together and formed the Cigar Makers' National Union of the United States. In 1867 when Canadian cigar makers applied for charters our jurisdiction was extended to Canada and changed to the Cigar Makers' International Union of America.

"It was about this time that the present preamble to our Constitution was adopted, a preamble that is unique in declaring that "Organization being necessary for the amelioration and final emancipation of labor, for this reason we have organized the Cigar Makers' International Union of America.'

Gompers Joined New York Local in 1864

"As a pioneer the Cigar Makers' International Union had an especially rough road to travel. Unions in any trade were few in number and none were popular. Charter members and early joiners had to meet a brutalized opposition from almost every employer.

"Among those determined, valiant pioneers was one Samuel Gompers, who, when only fourteen years of age, joined a local Cigar Makers' Union in New York. This was in 1864, the year in which our first national organization was perfected. We are rightfully proud that the genius of his membership and International Union gave to posterity and to the organized labor movement of the world the immortal Gompers who for more than eighty years was a member and for more than thirty years the first Vice-President of the Cigar Makers' International Union.

"The autobiography of Mr. Gompers published 'To the memory of the late Ferdinand Laurell, a workman, friend of his life who was my mental guide through many of our early struggles.' Ferdinand Laurell was a cigar maker and one learns by reading Seventy Years of Life and Labor' that he and many other cigar makers aided Mr. Gompers in the formation of the American Federation of Labor.

Piece Rate Wage Scale Prevails

"A piece rate wage scale is generally prevalent in the cigar industry. This is especially true when a hand work piece rate per hundred or per thou-

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East Chicago School Board's Ban on Teacher Candidates for Legislature Is Hit by Green

A. F. of L. President Declares Edict Invades Constitutional Rights of Citizens.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

East Chicago, Ind.—William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, joined the nationwide protest against the East Chicago, Indiana, Board of education's prompt to force Vernon Bigler to withdraw from the race for Representative to the Indiana legislature.

The East Chicago board of education passed a rule which would force teachers who wished to run for political offices to take a payless leave of absence. Mr. Bigler, a teacher in the Washington high school of East Chicago, received a letter ordering him to withdraw his candidacy by Saturday, April 2, or leave his teaching post, on a payless leave of absence. On midnight Saturday he continued to be a candidate.

In addition to Mr. Green's telegram of protest, the board received communications from Harry Hopkins, chairman of the National Academic Freedom Committee, and from Irvin Kuenzl and Jerome Davis, executive secretary and president, respectively, of the American Federation of Teachers, affiliate of the American Federation of Labor.

The following is the text of Mr. Green's telegram to Howard Wilson, secretary of the East Chicago, Indiana, Board of school trustees:

"Reports reach me that your board demands that Vernon Bigler, a teacher in your public schools, has been ordered to withdraw his candidacy for election to the Indiana legislature or take a payless leave of absence.

"In behalf of organized labor I protest such action on the part of your board of education. Mr. Bigler possesses the right as a citizen and the public to be a candidate for election to public office.

"Employment of a teacher in your public schools does not in any way deprive him of his rights as a citizen to aspire to election to public office. The exercise of this right is as sacred as is the exercise of the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

"I appeal to your board of education to withdraw any objections or restrictions to the candidacy of Mr. Bigler to be a candidate for election to public office in Indiana."

First Convention of Women's Auxiliaries Of Labor Opens in Cincinnati on May 19

Central Labor Unions Urged by the A. F. of L. Union Label Trades Department to Send Delegates.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Washington, D. C.—The Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor is convinced that the first convention of the American Federation of Women's Auxiliaries of Labor scheduled to convene May 19 and 20 at the Netherland Plaza Hotel in Cincinnati, Ohio, "will be a most significant event and one of vital importance to the American labor movement."

In order that there may be a large attendance of representatives from all the Cincinnati meeting the Label Department emphasizes the importance of its invitation to each central labor union to choose at least two delegates to the convention. "Unless this representative is elected to represent a local women's auxiliary," the Label Trades Department says, "the representative should preferably be a member of an auxiliary or a member of a union label league, but if neither is available, the central labor union can choose a representative."

Union Label Exhibition Emphasized

Pointing out that the women representatives at the convention will have an opportunity to see the gigantic show staged by the A. F. of L. Union Label and Industrial Exhibition and during the week of May 16 to 21, Mr. Ornburn in his letter to the Cincinnati delegates "will carry an inspiring message of encouragement to the central bodies to bring back to the other fine women of your city, and it will encourage the formation of the greatest membership of Auxiliaries and to organize new ones.

"The collective buying power of these millions of women members of trade unionists families will become a most powerful weapon to increase the membership of the labor movement. Every labor shows that through its economic attendance at representative fairs they can exert as much influence as it now does through collective bargaining and the American labor movement will truly become labor's own."

Mr. Ornburn added that his urgent request for central labor unions to "encourage the formation of auxiliaries" is made by the Union Label Trades Department "in the belief that bodies might make arrangements immediately to pay the expenses of their delegates and choose them in time to secure the proper credentials.

"I believe," Mr. Ornburn concluded, "that this Women's Auxiliary movement will be of tremendous importance to the American Federation of Labor, and I urge you to cooperate with us in making this convention an outstanding success."

C. I. O. FAVORS FILIPINOS TO MAN AMERICAN SHIPS

Enactment of Naturalization Bill Would Jeopardize Employment of 2,000 U. S. Citizens.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Washington, D. C.—One of the legislative mysteries in the session ought to be the ardent support which the C. I. O. seamen's representatives are giving to the bill providing for the naturalization of Filipino seamen.

"According to estimates, there are approximately 3,000 Filipinos anxiously waiting for jobs in 500 American Merchant Marine that they cannot fill at the present time because of their status as persons ineligible to citizenship," said Paul Scharrenberg, A. F. of L. representative, in commenting on the position of the C. I. O. group.

"If the C. I. O.-promoted bill is passed," Mr. Scharrenberg continued, "these 3,000 Filipinos will receive jobs on the ships that seamen who will then join their ranks have been employed brothers already on relief in New York and elsewhere."

"Thus C. I. O. seamen's representatives are showing quite unable to see themselves as others see them. Almost in the same breath while they are pleading for the Filipinos, they cry aloud for their own unemployed. Mr. Jack Lawrenson, one of the prominent C. I. O. spokesmen, asserted at a hearing in the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee, that there are five American seamen to every job today. Yet, they seem to have greater sympathy for Filipino seamen than for unemployed American citizen seamen.

"Who can solve this mystery?"

A. F. of L. Unions Urged to Withdraw From Lewis's Political Labor League

"The League is Nothing More Than a C. I. O. Agency, a Ventriloquist's Dummy for C. I. O. Leaders," Green Declares; "When the League Speaks, It Is With the Voice of the C. I. O. Leaders; When It Acts, It Is the C. I. O. Leaders Who Pull the Strings."

"It Is Opposed to the Best Interests of American Labor and Therefore Should be Opposed by the American Federation of Labor; It Is Devoted Chiefly to Promoting the Personal Political Ambitions of C. I. O. Leaders."

A. F. of L. State Federations of Labor and City Central Bodies Are Asked by the Executive Council to Form American Federation of Labor Non-Partisan Political Committees, "Separate and Apart From Any Association With the So-Called 'Labor's Non-Partisan League,' for the Express Purpose of Carrying Out the Non-Partisan Political Policy of the American Federation of Labor."

All A. F. of L. Non-Partisan Political Committees Are Urged to "Cooperate With the Officers of the American Federation of Labor in the Support of Labor's Friends Who Are Candidates for Office Without Regard to Political Party Affiliation, and the Defeat of Those Who Are Out of Sympathy With and in Opposition to the Legislative and Economic Policies of the American Federation of Labor."

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Washington, D. C.—The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor and William Green, president of the Federation, in an official communication to officers of national and international unions, State federations of labor and city central bodies, strongly advised its affiliates and members to withdraw all support from "Labor's Non-Partisan League," of which John L. Lewis, chairman of the Committee for Industrial Organization, is the executive head, and to establish throughout the nation A. F. of L. non-partisan political committees to back candidates in the coming elections pledged to support the political and economic policies advocated by the Federation and defeat candidates who are unfriendly to those policies.

President Green, in the letter to the affiliated bodies expressing the Executive Council's views, characterized Lewis's Labor League as a "ventriloquists dummy" for C. I. O. leaders and proved by documentary evidence that the league is opposed to the interests of American labor, and therefore is hostile to the American Federation of Labor.

TEXT OF GREEN'S LETTER

The text of Mr. Green's letter follows:

Washington, D. C., March 31, 1938.

To Officers of National and International Unions, State Federations of Labor and City Central Labor Unions.

Dear Sirs and Brothers:

The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor regards the execution of the American Federation of Labor non-partisan political policy as of primary importance. It calls upon the officers and members of the American Federation of Labor to apply and support that policy in accordance with the spirit and the letter of decisions made by conventions of the American Federation of Labor. Through the pursuit of such a policy the effectiveness of labor's political power can be centered and utilized in the election of candidates who subscribe to the legislative and economic policies of the American Federation of Labor, and in the defeat of those who are opposed thereto.

Because of the primary elections which are now being held when candidates for Congress and state legislatures are being nominated, and because of the highly important elections which will be held next November, the Executive Council calls upon the officers and members of organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor to renew their support of the non-partisan political policy of the American Federation of Labor and prepare to carry said policy into effect in a special way both during the primary elections which will be held during the next few months and at the elections which will be held next November.

Subversive Policies of "Labor's Non-Partisan League"

In giving consideration to this matter, the Executive Council could not avoid taking into account the organization and activities of the so-called "Labor's Non-Partisan League." For your information and advice the Executive Council submits a brief historical review of the formation of "Labor's Non-Partisan League," its existing status in relation to the Committee for Industrial Organization, and its real aims and purposes.

Labor's Non-Partisan League was organized in 1936 to mobilize labor support for the re-election of President Roosevelt. Major George L. Berry was named chairman of the league and many other officials of unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor took an active part in the league's campaign.

For some time after the Presidential election the league remained dormant. Then early in 1937 Major Berry was appointed to the United States Mediation Board and resigned from his position in the league.

He was succeeded as chairman of the league by John L. Lewis, dictator of the CIO. Sidney Hillman, second in command of this CIO, became Vice Chairman of the league.

Overrun by Radicals and Communists

Immediately the character of the league's activities changed. It was announced that the league would become a permanent organization. Statements of league spokesmen clearly indicated they regarded it as the nucleus of an independent political party. Overtures were made to farmer organizations seeking their co-operation with the league in the formation of a national farmer-labor party. Political writers devoted columns to speculation on how the league could be used to promote the personal political ambitions of CIO leaders.

The appeal of the league also showed an immediate and significant change. Droves of crusading radicals and Communists joined its ranks. Their objectives were nominated for public office by the league. Bitter contests developed as the local organizations of the American Federation of Labor opposed such candidates. The local elections became a vital factor in the struggle between the Federation and the CIO. It is gratifying to report that in cities where the local organizations of the American Federation of Labor opposed the candidates of the league, the latter were defeated.

Supported False Doctrine of Independent Political Action'

Instead of accepting the mandate implied in these stunning defeats, the leaders of the league—that is, the leaders of the CIO—announced their intention of persisting in their foolhardy enterprise. They declared the future and salvation of American workers rested upon independent political action.

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A. F. of L. Unions Urged to Withdraw From Lewis's Political Labor League

(Continued from Page 1)

This false doctrine directly controverted the traditional non-partisan political policy of the American Federation of Labor, tried and tested by experience and found eminently successful in achieving special benefits.

By this time many local adherents of the American Federation of Labor had become fed up with the league. They disapproved of its policies. They found they could have no voice in its councils. They discovered it was run from the top down, like the CIO itself. The rank and file were given no choice but to follow the dictates of the league's leaders. Therefore, many Federation members left the league.

Opposed A. F. of L. Wage and Hour Bill

But a new and even more unedifying chapter in the league's record was soon to unfold. After Congress convened in January, the league gave an exhibition of treachery and deception unique in the history of organized labor.

While the American Federation of Labor came out in opposition to the hodge-podge wages and hours bill, with its myriad ill-considered amendments, with its inequitable differentials, with its dangerous delegation of sweeping powers to a single administrator, the league started a militant campaign for that bill.

When the American Federation of Labor put forward a model wages and hours bill providing equal and fair treatment for workers in oppressed industries in every section of the country, the league exerted all the pressure at its command to induce members of the House of Representatives to defeat that bill.

Following recommittal of the hodge-podge committee bill, the leaders of the league and the CIO, thwarted in their efforts to get it adopted, whined and yelped like whipped curs and vented their disappointment by seeking to vilify the officers and staff of the American Federation of Labor. Then they came out in their true colors and exposed themselves as avowed enemies of the American Federation of Labor.

Subsidized by the C. I. O. United Mine Workers

Only last January the Auditor's Report of the United Mine Workers of America revealed a contribution by that organization of $30,000 during the last six months of 1937 to Labor's Non-Partisan League. This showed that the United Mine Workers Union, which has been the financial angel of the CIO, is also the main support of the league.

"Ventriloquist's Dummy for the C. I. O. Leaders"

Careful investigation of the record of Labor's Non-Partisan League leads to these inevitable conclusions:

1. The league is nothing more than a CIO agency, a ventriloquist's dummy for the CIO leaders. When the league speaks, it is with the voice of the CIO leaders. When it acts, it is the CIO leaders who pull the strings.

2. It is opposed to the best interests of organized labor and therefore should be opposed by the American Federation of Labor.

3. It is devoted chiefly to promoting the personal political ambitions of CIO leaders.

Importance of A. F. of L. Non-Partisan Political Policy

A recital of the foregoing facts makes it clear to all loyal and devoted members as well as friends of the American Federation of Labor, that it is absolutely necessary to maintain the traditional A. F. of L. non-partisan political policy be followed by the officers and members of all organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, if they desire to safeguard the highest and best traditions of the American Federation of Labor. It must not be confused with or subordinated to the political policies of either subversive groups or pretended labor organizations whose declared and avowed purpose is the destruction of the American Federation of Labor.

In order to achieve our purposes and remain true and steadfast to the non-partisan political policies which the American Federation of Labor has followed for more than one-half a century, the Executive Council recommends as follows:

Unions Urged to Leave Lewis's Labor League

1. That all state federations of labor, city central bodies and local organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor withdraw from association with Labor's Non-Partisan League.

2. That all organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and their individual members cease contributing to the financial support of Labor's Non-Partisan League.

3. That co-ordinated efforts be undertaken by the officers of the American Federation of Labor and of its affiliated bodies to examine scientifically into the qualifications of all candidates for public office nominated or indorsed by Labor's Non-Partisan League and any of its subsidiary groups, to the end that effective opposition may be organized against any such candidates found lacking the proper qualifications for public office.

Formation of A. F. of L. Non-Partisan Committees Asked

That all state federations of labor and city central bodies form American Federation of Labor Non-Partisan Political Committees, separate and apart from any association with the so-called "Labor's Non-Partisan League," for the express purpose of carrying out the non-partisan political policy of the American Federation of Labor; the officers of these American Federation of Labor Non-Partisan Political Committees to be men whose membership and devotion and loyalty to the American Federation of Labor are unquestioned and well known.

That all Non-Partisan Political Committees formed in accordance with these recommendations co-operate with the officers of the American Federation of Labor in the support of labor's friends who are candidates for office, without regard to political party affiliation, and defeat those who are out of sympathy with and in opposition to the legislative and economic policies of the American Federation of Labor.

6. That the Non-Partisan Political Committees of state federations of labor and city central bodies endorse and support candidates for Congress and the United States Senate only after records and public utterances of friendly and sympathetic to labor, without regard to political party affiliation, and who are approved and endorsed because of said records by the American Federation of Labor.

It is the opinion of the Executive Council that the recommendations herein made should be carried out by all organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, without change or modification. Let your non-partisan political policy be truly and without compromise the American Federation of Labor Non-Partisan Political policy as adopted by the conventions of the American Federation of Labor, which after all is the highest tribunal with the American Federation of Labor.

By direction of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor.

WILLIAM GREEN, President.

WASHINGTON LOGGERS GAIN WAGE INCREASE

A. F. of L. Union Wins $5 Per Day; C. I. O. Got Only $4.60.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Marblemount, Wash.—A. F. of L. results have again dispersed C. I. O. hot air, this time in the logging industry in this section. Under domination of the dual set-up for a time, the workers were paid only $4.60 a day. Recently Labor's workers switched to the A. F. of L., affiliated with the Loggers' Department of their District Council and adopted the wage scale and hours established by the Oregon-Washington Council of Lumber and Sawmill Workers. The standard minimum wage for the loggers is now $5.00 a day.

When representatives of the Council came here to install the A. F. of L. Marblemount local, it was found that the loggers here were being paid the old scale of $4.60. Negotiations were promptly opened with the employer and all was in the speedup stage for a wage increase of forty cents a day.

President John Stanisich of the Puget Sound District Council, explained with some emphasis: "We are not installing charters in operation that pay below the scale. If you fellows want a charter your employer will have to come up to the $5.00 per day minimum."

The trek from the brimstone fields here for all top-office positions C. I. O. to the practical result-getting A. F. of L. unions has become a familiar one. Despite throughout Washington, Oregon, and now in Idaho, the similar reports emanate from California.

STUDENT WAITERS FIRED

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Evanston, Ill.—Eighteen students at Northwestern University picketed the Georgian Hotel where they had been working as waiters, when the students said they were dismissed for joining a union. The signs carried by the students said that the hotel was unfair because it did not pay them wages along with their meals. The manager of the hotel said the students quit their jobs of their own accord, and that he had to let them go and employ professional waitresses to do their work.

N. Y. SILICOSIS VICTIMS DENIED LARGER BENEFITS

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Albany, N. Y.—The organized labor movement in New York State and other progressive groups keenly regretted the defeat, just before the adjournment of the State Legislature, of the Schwartzwald Senate Bill providing an increase in compensation benefits for silicosis and other dust diseases disabilities.

The bill amended Section 215 of the Workman's Compensation Law providing special compensation for death caused by death caused by silicosis and other dust diseases by removing the $3,000 limit and by increasing the compensation benefit at the rate of $10 more a week, thereby progressively until July 1, 1942, when the regular compensation benefits for disability and death would come into effect.

The present law provides for monthly payments of only $15. The Schwartzwald Bill provided that compensation benefits would be increased $10 a week, a total of $180 a month continuously for 18 months and placed no limit on the total amount of compensation that could be paid from the increased compensation benefits available. The bill also struck out the limitation of 90 day's medical treatment, thus permitting such medical treatment found to be necessary.

N. Y. UNION HEAD NAMED LABOR BANK DIRECTOR

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

New York, N. Y.—George Meany, president of the New York State Federation of Labor, has been elected to the board of directors of the Federation Bank and Trust Company of New York.

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, is chairman of the board of directors.

GARMENT WORKERS LAND PAY RISE IN MT. VERNON

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Mt. Vernon, Ind.—Garment Workers' Local Union No. 132 has won a 15 per cent wage increase at the Mt. Vernon plant of the Garment Corporation of America. Several grievances were also settled with the firm by the union's Adjusting Committee.

CHILD HEALTH IS MAY DAY KEYNOTE

(Continued from Page 1)

May 2. While their elders are planning parades on the streets, the children in the schools will engage in health-building plays, pageants and festivals illustrating the health needs of children. Special emphasis will be given to those made during the year in the knowledge concerning the protection of their own health and the health of those in the communities in which they live.

"Last year in addition to the proclamation issued by the President, the governors of 21 States issued Child Health Day proclamations. Every State in the Union, as well as Alaska, Hawaii, and the District of Columbia, reported some sort of Child Health Day activity.

Emphasized by Miss Lathrop in 1916

"The Fourth Annual Report of the Chief of the Federal Children's Bureau issued by Julia C. Lathrop in 1916, pointed out that 'May Day has a long and pleasant tradition among all English-speaking children. It might well be made a time when the child's welfare should be not only a festival but also a time for a year's stocktaking of community progress in the common store of practical wisdom with which the young life of the community is cared for and trained.' The suggestion did not bear fruit until the Spring of 1928, when the active interest of the American Child Health Association was responsible for the ever-rising tide of cheer made by Cookie Labor." Finally in 1931, the San Francisco organization, known as the Cigar Makers' Association of the Pacific Coast, adopted and registered what it termed the White Label. This label, which was then, as our Union Label is now, affixed to the cigar container, showed a white man working at his table and bore an inscription stating that the cigars were made by white men.

St. Louis Union Used Red Label

"About this time members of the Cigar Makers' International Union in St. Louis were having trouble with cigars made under a system known as Home-and-Inside Work. The unions were desirous of using some mark to distinguish the product of its members but could not use the White Label of the Pacific Coast because its inscription, naturally, was not suitable. So it was decided to use a Red Label bearing the seal and number of their Local Union, 44.

Blue Label Adopted In 1880

"In a convention of the Cigar Makers' International Union held in Chicago, 1880, it was decided to adopt and to distribute free of cost to all cigar manufacturers employing in this country in the early Seventies it is estimated that there were 10,000 Chinese cigarmakers. These Chinese proved to be fast learners and because they were worked under fearful labor, living and morality low, cigar manufacturers who employed white labor were forced out of business and white cigar makers out of jobs.

"Both employers and workers realized their brains and drained their resources to the limit, and finally succeeded in the ever-rising tide of cigars made by Cookie Labor. Finally in 1874, the San Francisco organization, known as the Cigar Makers' Association of the Pacific Coast, adopted and registered what it termed the White Label. This label, which was then, as our Union Label is now, affixed to the cigar container, showed a white man working at his table and bore an inscription stating that the cigars were made by white men.

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CIGAR MAKERS PIONEERED IN FORMING TRADE UNIONS

(Continued from Page 1)

send is fixed with due regard to the quality, size and shape of the cigar. In Tampa, Florida, where more than 7,000 cigar workers belong to our International Union, the scale is fixed at about 200 different sizes and shapes.

Eight-Hour Day Applied 50 Years Ago

"Where is little doubt that our having a piece rate scale made it possible for the International Union to decide for and make generally effective the eight hour day. This was May 1, 1886, and we were the first of all International Unions to attain this objective.

Fought Chinese Coolies With "White" Label

"Besides being a pioneer in the American Labor Movement, the Cigar Makers' International Union was the first to adopt for general and continuous use a Union Label.

"As it is with many things that endure, our Label had its birth of necessity. Among the 40,000 cigar makers employed in this country in the early Seventies it is estimated that there were 10,000 Chinese cigarmakers. These Chinese proved to be fast learners and because they were worked under fearful labor, living and morality low, cigar manufacturers who employed white labor were forced out of business and white cigar makers out of jobs.

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Unlimited Picketing Is Upheld In Decision by California Court

Judge Turrentine Rules That Limiting Such Action to Cases Involving "Labor Disputes" Is Without Legal Warrant.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Following the recent petition by the American Federation of Labor for a new trial in the Jarboe Construction Company case, Superior Judge Jarboe L. N. Turrentine, at San Diego, California, ruled that labor unions have the right to picket peacefully any person or concern.

This fundamental right of labor was restored to San Diego workers when Superior Judge Harden had previously made drastic interpretations of the law, ruling that picketing was illegal. But when the controversy in between employer and employe was brought before Judge Turrentine's sweeping decision was handed down that picketing is legal and unlimited, as long as it remains peaceful picketing. Under this ruling labor is free to do what it has always claimed as a right: to peaceful picketing in any form, even though no direct "labor dispute" may be involved. The United States Supreme Court refused this viewpoint in a recent decision affirming labor's right to picket a concern even though no member of the picketing union is or has been employed by the picketed employer.

The California decision also held that unions may solicit membership in the union at any time, if they do so in a peaceful manner, refraining from any Company case, Superior Judge Jarboe L. N. Turrentine, at San Diego, California, ruled that labor unions have the right to picket peacefully any person or concern.

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LABOR BOARD FAVORITISM FOR C. I. O. IS CHARGED

California State Federation of Labor Also Claims Bias in Practices Regional Office Coerces and Aids Communists.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

San Francisco, Calif.—Charges of intimidating workers, encouraging subversive groups, and favoring the C. I. O. were leveled against the San Francisco office of the National Labor Relations Board by Edward J. Vandeleur, secretary of the California State Federation of Labor.

The disclosure came with publication of the official minutes of the March 15th meeting of the Executive Council of the Federation in Sacramento, at which a resolution condemning the Board was unanimously adopted.

After charging the board, and particularly the Twentieth Regional Office in San Francisco, with being friendly to the C. I. O., the resolution said:

"A wide variety of complaints have come into the confidential possession of the Executive Council of the California State Federation of Labor relative to intimidation, coercion and practices against American citizen members of A. F. of L. unions by authorized representatives of the board.

It also charges that officers and members of the staff of the Seventieth regional board have shown "continual favoritism to persons or groups of subversive tendencies" and added that moneys of the national government are being used through the Board's activities to "encourage the activities of certain subversive groups, and particularly C. I. O. groups with such backing."

In conclusion the resolution provides that the Executive Council go on record "as unequivocally condemning" the board for "its nefarious conduct" and orders that copies be sent to President Roosevelt, California senators, the congressmen, the chairman of the National Labor Relations Board, A. F. of L. officials, and the press.

LARGE INCREASE IN WORLD IDLE RECORDED IN GENEVA

International Labor Office Finds Out-of-Work Army Has Been Enlarged in Eight Nations.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Geneva, Switzerland.—Figures made public by the International Labor Office regarding the number of jobless in 24 countries, including all the great nations except Italy and Russia, show that the number of unemployed in 1937 was greater in the first quarter of 1938 than in the corresponding period of 1937.

Pointing out that the unemployment figures are not entirely comparable with the various countries that they make use in showing trends, the I. L. O. does not give the world total. But the unofficial addition of the I. L. O. figures reveals a total of 14,142,000 unemployed, an increase of approximately 925,000 during the year. Actually the increase is nearly 1,000,000 in the number of jobless workers who contributed to eight countries, the report noted.

"For the first time since the beginning of economic recovery there has been an increase in the number of unemployed recorded in important industrial countries such as the United States, Britain, France and Belgium," the Geneva office said. The increase there was 1,937,517 unemployed, a rise of 185,763; for France 44,376, a rise of 3,149; For the United States, America, the statistics of labor figured out cited to show that there were 10,-

973,000 in the unemployed army, a rise of 1,732,000.

Decreases in the number of unemployed were reported from sixteen countries. Great Germany the number of jobless were reported as 1,051,745, a decline of 591,715, and Japan 241,258, a drop of 41,758.

Nearly all of the countries showed increases in the number of men employed since the last quarter of 1937, and German unemployment was more than doubled during that period.

LABOR GROUPS DENOUNCE NAZI TERROR IN AUSTRIA

Paris Meeting Condemns Persecution of Workers By Hitler's Barbarism.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Strongly worded resolution condemning the atrocious persecution of Austrian workers and labor leaders by Hitler's Nazi assassin characterizes the resolution adopted at the concluding session of the two-day joint meeting in Paris, France, of the International Federation of Trade Unions and the Labor and Socialist International. Attended by 120 delegates, the entire European labor movement was represented, it discussed, and the following resolution of sympathy for the Austrian labor leaders, "who, after four years of Austrian Fascism, have fallen victims to the most severe tyranny of Hitlerism," was adopted:

"Meeting in Paris on March 16th and 17th, 1938, the International Federation of Trade Unions and the Labor and Socialist / International express their grief at the martyrdom of thousands of the Austrian workers, who, after four years of Austrian Fascism, have fallen victims to the clerical Fascism of Dollfuss and Schuschnigg are now subjected to the most severe tyranny and persecution by the clerical Fascism of Dollfuss and Hitler.

"Reports have already come to hand of acts of terrible barbarism perpetrated by the Gestapo not only against the brave young workers and Socialists and Trade Unionists who have courageously fought and died on the fighting line against the dictatorship, but also against the Social-Democratic leaders who were formerly Members of Parliament, and who, during the struggle against the Dollfuss dictatorship deprived four years ago of any possibility of action.

"Even the cruelties which were committed in 1933 against the representatives of the German working class are being repeated in Austria.

"Hundreds of the great political tasks which must be fulfilled in the fight against the Fascist dictatorship the Socialist workers of the world will ever remember the duty which international Socialism has to perform in giving its support to the victims of Fascism in Austria."

WORKERS IN OPEN SHAFTS IN BUILDINGS PROTECTED

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Albany, N. Y.—Governor Lehman signed the Labor Bill passed at the session of the New York Legislature to safeguard workmen employed in or at elevator shafts, hatchways and stairwells in buildings in course of construction, alteration or repair.

Based on the large number of accidents that have occurred during the past few years, the bill requires adequate protection to workers employed in such work. The law provides that "all elevator shaftways, hatchways and stairwells of buildings in course of construction, alteration or repair shall be protected with planking at least two inches thick placed at every floor, except more than two stories above nor more than two floors below any workman who is at such elevator shaftways, hatchways or stairwells."

LADIES' HANDBAG UNION SIGNS UP THREE FIRMS

Wage Increases, 40-Hour Week and Vacations With Pay Gained in Agreements With San Francisco Newspaper Companies.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

New York, N. Y.—The signing of new union agreements with firms in Bridgeport, Connecticut, and Evansville, Ind., was announced here by Isador Lederman, president of the International Ladies' Handbag, Pocketbook and Novelty Workers Union.

In Bridgeport, Lederman said, the manufacturers of the Lorraine and Bridgeport companies, agreed to renew contracts for the maintenance of the closed union shop, the 40 hour week and the continued observance of previous minimum wage standards. They guaranteed that there would be no wage reductions during the period of the contract.

The Lorraine Novelty Company agreed to grant a general wage increase of one dollar per week, beginning October 1st. The contract with the Bridgeport firm provides that at the beginning of August, the demand of the union for wage raises in the fall, may be made.

In San Francisco, the Marshall-Newell Supply Company, manufacturers of ladies' handbags, agreed to establish a closed union shop, the 40 hour work week, vacations and a half per cent's sick week vacation with pay for workers employed for a year or more, and minimum wage scales, consisting of 40 cents per hour for apprentices, with rates ranging up to $1.00 per hour for skilled help. The agreement was effected through the assistance of Organizer M. McGovern of the American Federation of Labor.

The International Ladies' Handbag, Pocketbook and Novelty Workers Union is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

A.F.L. COSTUME WORKERS PLAN MEMBERSHIP DRIVE

New York City Theatrical Group Extends Union Benefits to Employes in Allied Branches of Apparel Industry.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

New York, N. Y.—Louis Hollander, president of the Theatrical Costume Workers Federal Labor Union No. 20,254, announced that he had definitely taken a drive to organize other allied workers in the theatre. Those included are workers engaged in the manufacture of theatrical wigs, shoes, rehearsal costumes, military, fraternal uniforms for ushers, and other relative branches of the industry.

According to Mr. Hollander, there are approximately 1,500 men and women engaged in the manufacture of the clothing commodities in Greater New York alone. The officials serving as organizers and governing board of the Federal Local will also function as a similar capacity of the new union, which will be affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. These are: Louis Hollander, president; Alfred Bimstone, vice-president; Estelle Soligson, secretary, and Josephine Russo, treasurer.

Mr. Hollander stated that in behalf of the union's big group movements, he would attempt to secure for them a substantial wage raise, with time and a half for overtime, 40 hours per week on a five-day basis, and other advantages. Headquarters are at 116 West 44th Street.

UNIONS IN EVANSVILLE PLAN NEW LABOR TEMPLE

Locals Contribute Cash, Work and Supplies For Erection of Headquarters Building.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Evansville, Ind.—A new Labor Temple for Evansville unions became a reality when the Treasurer of the Executive Committee of the Evansville Central Labor Union announced that the Building Trades Union Bank covering the balance due on the lot, payment under a contract to purchase the property at 219 North Fulton Avenue for a labor headquarters. The bank served notice on the tenant to vacate the property within thirty days so that the building work may be started at an early date.

The Building Committee of the Evansville Central Labor Union, together with the members of an advisory committee have planned specifications for the new structure under the supervision with early action on the work anticipated.

Unions Contribute Cash and Work

In the meantime, several local unions are subscribing to the Building Fund. The Typos is headed by Bruegey Workers' Local No. 4, which came through with $1,000. Subscriptions of $100 each were received from Inner Circle Workers No. 280, Street Car Men No. 978, Barbers No. 248, Sheet Metal Workers No. 96, and Typographical Union No. 88. Building Trades Local Union No. 522 contributed $50 each. Fred W. Weltenbach, bartender at the Elks Club, started off the general contributions with a full week's pay.

Plasterers No. 156 have agreed to do all painting and attempt to secure paint for the entire building. Roofers No. 106 will furnish a complete new roof, and materials. Carpenters No. 1061 will furnish labor for erection of all steel reinforcing. Plasterers No. 27 will do all cement and mastic tile work. Electricians Local No. 141 and the engineering work. Sheet Metal Workers No. 96 will contribute a day's work for the project from each member. Carpenters No. 90 pledged their proportionate share of all carpentry work. Other offers of help, including necessary cash subscriptions, are still coming in.

Thus the local unions of this community are building a new home for their Labor Headquarters building that will be a credit to the labor movement.

BROADCASTING IS USED BY LOUISVILLE UNION

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Louisville, Ky.—Broadcasting is an essential part of the policy of the Louisville Central Labor Union to acquaint the radio public with the objectives, methods and progress of organized labor in this region.

Every week for three months the C. L. U. has put on a fifteen-minute period on the air over station WGRC, and as the Central Labor Union desires to unite, it.

World Silicosis Parley Is Called

Conference Convened by International Labor Office Will Meet in Switzerland to Consider Methods of Preventing and Mitigating the Effects of Dreaded Lung Disease Which Kills Thousands of Workers.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

The Division of Labor Standards of the U. S. Department of Labor gives the following definition of silicosis: "Silicosis is a disease of the lungs in which the normal lung tissue is replaced by fibrous or scar tissue due to breathing air containing silica dust." Breathing how silicosis occurs the Labor Standards Division says: "Silicosis is caused by breathing very small particles of silica dust. The particles too small to be seen are the most dangerous. They lodge in lung tissues and cause the normal lung tissue to be replaced by fibrous or scar tissue."

Geneva, Switzerland.—The International Labor Office is arranging a world conference on silicosis, the first of its kind in the world, to be held either in Geneva or some other city in Europe during the first fortnight of next September.

It is expected that the countries represented will include the United States, the Union of South Africa, Great Britain, France, Denmark, Canada, Belgium and Australia.

In announcing the silicosis meeting a press release of the International Labor Office said:

Authorized by Governing Body

"Authorization for the calling of the conference was granted by the Governing Body of the I. L. O. at its May meeting, held in Geneva in February, after it had examined a report on the subject prepared by the International Labor Office.

"The report pointed out that, at a previous meeting, the Governing Body had considered favorably a resolution sponsored by John G. Winant and Miss Alice Hamilton, United States Government delegates, and adopted in June, 1934 a decision of the International Labor Conference. This resolution called for the convocation of a new international conference of experts to study the question, which should be asked, after examination of the available data, to draw up a program of national and international action.

"The report also recalled that, since the first world conference on silicosis was convened by the I. L. O. at Johannesburg, South Africa, in 1930, fresh investigations into silicosis, as well as inquiries undertaken in those industries in which silicosis is the risk in question, have resulted in controlling considerably to the elucidation of the problem and in the solution of many technical sphere, as to necessitate fresh examination of the whole question.

Comprehensive Agenda Prepared

The choice of the first fortnight in September as the time for calling the conference was made so that delegates who wished might also attend the International Congress on Industrial Accidents, which will be held in Frankfort, Germany, during the last week.

"Among the questions on the agenda of the silicosis conference are: Dust sampling; intensity of exposure to dust; incidence of silicosis (silica, silicates, etc.); industries in which risks, especially mines; early diagnosis; determination of disability and degree of same; prevention; etc.

New Study on Workmen's Compensation

"A fresh study of the question of workmen's compensation for silicosis has just been published by the International Labor Office. The study analyzes three typical systems of legislation now in force for providing compensation for silicosis, namely, that in the Union of South Africa (special legislation); in Great Britain (special schemes); and in Germany (schedule).

"Analyses of these acts are given in accordance with a plan that has been made as uniform as possible so that the results may be compared. The study also contains appendices dealing with: Organization of occupational diseases by the system of blanket coverage; bibliography of radiographic findings in respect of silicosis; radiographic technique in respect of silicosis; stages of silicosis; silicosis statistics; industries and processes involving exposure to silicosis; and pneumoconiosis legislation."

J. H. WINDSOR, PLATE PRINTERS OFFICER, DIES

Was President of Washington Union and Prominent in Veteran and Fraternal Organizations.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Washington, D. C.—James H. Windsor, president of Plate Printers Local No. 3, died at Mt. Alto Hospital here on April 4 after an illness of several months. He was 59 years of age.

Besides acting as president of the local union, Mr. Windsor had served 13 years as chairman of its executive committee, and last year was a delegate to the convention of the American Federation of Labor. He was also a delegate to the District of Columbia Central Labor Union.

Mr. Windsor served in both the Spanish-American and World Wars, being a first lieutenant in the Ordnance Department in the latter. Subsequently, he was made a captain in the Officer's Reserve Corps. He was a member of the Military Order of Foreign Wars Printing Post of the American Legion and the Richard Harding Lamar, United Spanish War Veterans.

Active in both veteran and fraternal organizations, Mr. Windsor was a member and past master of Ilo Acacia Lodge of Masons, and a past and past high priest of Columbia Chapter Royal Arch Masons, and a member of Columbia Commandery, Knights Templar. Born in Lynchburg, Va., he came to Washington from Iowa to work in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing 34 years ago.

The District of Columbia Central Labor Union at its next meeting following Mr. Windsor's death stood in silence for one minute in honor of their former comrade.

Honorary pallbearers at the funeral included officials of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, officials of the Plate Printers Union and the Central Labor Union and representatives of the veterans organizations of which Mr. Windsor was a member. Interment was in Arlington Cemetery.

Surviving are the widow, Mrs. Minnetta Windsor; a brother, George Windsor, Red Oak, Iowa, and two sisters, Mrs. Charles Simmons, Monrovia, California, and Miss Maude Windsor, Chicago, Ill.